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THE
HEALTH
OF
HYDE




1958

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Borough of Hyde

*With the Compliments
of the Medical Officer
of Health*

Public Health Department,
Municipal Buildings,
Hyde



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BOROUGH OF HYDE

Annual Report
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year
1958

F. W. CAMPBELL BROWN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT, MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
GREENFIELD STREET, HYDE Tel.: Hyde 1381/2

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INTRODUCTION.

A century ago Public Health problems which were at that time developing largely as the result of the Industrial Revolution focussed attention upon unsatisfactory hygienic environmental conditions and especially upon the amount of disease of an infective nature. In consequence of the movement of the people from country districts with the resultant growth of communities in towns where work was more readily obtainable, local units of control became essential.

The dawn of an era of legislation against preventable disease had thus begun and the original health officers were appointed to implement new regulations being made with a view to raising the standard of life of the individual citizen and of the community as a whole. The public were less knowledgable than they are today, and, as they were living in an era in which squalor, privy middens, child labour, and wide-spread reservoirs of infections existed, these dangers to life were thus taken more or less for granted by them.

In order to eradicate those features of our civilisation, the health officers had to fight hard to obtain pure water, efficient drainage and a satisfactory removal of refuse. Apart from a polluted atmosphere, unhygienic environmental conditions have as a result now greatly improved. Memories are often short, and today's changed outlook can be evaluated only by the older of those who now remain, or by consulting literature which is falling into the realms of history.

Today's child and young adult, through the propaganda and other forms of education now available are better versed in the causes and the eradication of many of the ills which to their grandparents remained something of a mystery. It is all to the good that present day consciences should be aroused and that they should recognise that by following a code where the preventive aspects are observed, the need for cure recedes. The attention paid to the causes of children's ailments during the past 30 years is now bearing fruit as is evidenced by the low death rate among infants, a lower incidence of ailments and by the better physique of the present day school child. Substantial protection exists against the most severe types of infection, and where no specific protective inoculation is yet available against other forms, the illness is better tolerated by those who succumb to them. In fact, the low incidence of child ailments has now fallen to such a degree that hospital child beds can now be allocated to other purposes. Likewise the steadily declining need for

hospitalisation of cases of tuberculosis and mental illness must also ease the overcrowded state of hospitals in which more accommodation is now required for the ever increasing number of accidents on the roads, etc.

Attention has swung more recently to the amelioration of the sufferings of the elderly by rehabilitation and other efforts towards their care in their own homes, whereby this group can continue to live in their usual surroundings more contentedly and with a longer span of life. Hospital and other residential accommodation will still be required, however, for chronic illness and infirmity in a proportion of those who can no longer be nursed or cared for in their own homes.

The first ten years of the National Health Service Scheme might well be considered a trial period during which the weaknesses of its organisation would come to light, and the task of re-adjustment, better co-ordination between the branches, and extensions be provided where necessary. That there have been errors, there can be no denying, many of which were foreseen from the commencement by those having practical experience in the administrative field. The trials and difficulties which have devolved upon the professional and lay members of the staffs do not however reach the ears of the public but they nevertheless have been considerable.

At the initiation of the Scheme the estimated cost of the Service for the first year was £176m., but for the year 1957-58 this had increased to £626m., over 50 per cent. of which was required to run the hospitals.

Ten years is a comparatively short period in which to put into satisfactory operation a Scheme which might justly be termed a revolution in ideas in a rapidly developing welfare state. Yet it must not be overlooked that the initial spade work commenced as a result of the revolution in industry over a century ago. The re-shuffle is still in progress in order to find solutions to many existing defects and to bridge the remaining gaps in the administrative aspect rendered more difficult because of the division of responsibility between the three types of authority set up for carrying out a service having one aim in view.

The most pressing requirement during the next ten years would appear however to be for medical science to double its efforts in seeking out the cause of the many conditions which terminate life in an untimely and unnatural way. In a service where the emphasis is at present directed towards curative treatment surely this is a silent admission of its failure to give man an opportunity to attain his natural term of life without periods of untimely invalidism. The curative aspect is of course necessary today and has made immense strides in recent years. It cannot therefore

justifiably be neglected and the claim made that all present effort should be directed towards prevention. Medical science has as yet not achieved this Utopia, but if the legislators had emulated the builder who first of all ensures that his house is founded on rock and his scaffolding secure, that his materials are of the highest quality and will fit in their respective positions before he considers the less essential veneers and decorations, the need for such a vast expenditure upon the eradication of pain and suffering would not now be required. The discovery of the germ as the cause of Tuberculosis, the beneficial effects of Penicillin, the prevention of Poliomyelitis, to mention only a few, are instances where benefactors to mankind produced results by their own efforts as individuals and man has perchance heard of Koch, Fleming and Salk. How much more effective would a world wide research service be having greater state financial resources available without depending so much upon gifts and other unofficial sources of revenue.

Differences of opinion are beneficial but there need be no divergence of principle, and there cannot be any doubts in the minds of true thinking persons as to the direction in which the effort should be made having in mind that to maintain good health is more simple and natural than any efforts made to regain it.

To attain such a goal present-day and future scientists should be given the opportunity of exhibiting the same degree of discretion, proficiency and resourcefulness which were displayed by their predecessors of a century ago.

F. W. C. BROWN,
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF HYDE HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1958)

Chairman: Alderman B. S. Armitage.

His Worship the Mayor (Alderman R. Watkin)

Councillor J. Carter

Councillor H. J. Leech

Councillor A. Jolly

Councillor Mrs. D. B. Norwood

Councillor L. Harwood

Councillor A. Wilcox

Councillor W. D. Wright

Councillor P. Walsh

HYDE DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

(Cheshire County Council)

(31st December, 1958)

Chairman—F. R. Tetlow, c.c.

Vice-Chairman—Mrs. D. Adamson

Ex-Officio—Alderman G. Astbury (Chairman, County Health Committee)

Councillor A. Whitley (Deputy Chairman, County Health
Committee)

County Council—Mrs. M. Bayes, c.c.

W. Barton, Esq., c.c.

W. Ford, Esq., c.c.

S. Rowe, Esq., c.c.

F. R. Tetlow, Esq., c.c.

Hyde Borough Council—

His Worship the Mayor
(Alderman R. Watkin)

T. W. Dent, Esq.

L. Harwood, Esq.

Mrs. D. B. Norwood

W. D. Wright, Esq.

Tintwistle R.D.C.—Mrs. H. A. Bradley

Longdendale U.D.C.—S. F. Ellison, Esq. Mrs. S. Mellor

Co-opted Members—

Mrs. R. M. Frost, representing Longdendale U. D. C.

Mrs. M. E. Moody, representing Tintwistle R.D.C.

Mrs. M. Brown, representing Divisional Executive for Education

Dr. D. I. Livingstone, representing Local Medical Panel Committee

Mrs. H. Tinker, representing District Nursing Association

Mrs. D. Adamson, representing Hyde Borough Council

Mrs. M. Barton, representing Hyde Borough Council

H. A. Taylor, Esq., J.P., representing Ashton, Hyde, and Glossop

Hospital Management Committee

Mrs. S. Hogg (Ambulance only), representing N.E. Cheshire Committee

Clerk to the Committee—John Binns, Esq.

Staff of the Borough of Hyde Health Department 1958

Medical Officer of Health : *F. W. C. BROWN, M.D., CH.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector : T. Nicholson.

Additional Public Health Inspectors : H. Pike, A. Blackhurst

Chief Clerk : *B. Gorman

Other Clerical Staff : F. B. Marshall,

*Mrs. A. Bannister, (resigned 28th February, 1958)

*Miss M. Flanagan

*Miss A. Buttery (resigned 30th April, 1957)

(re-commenced 13th March, 1958)

Staff of Hyde Divisional Health and School Medical Services of the Cheshire County Council

Divisional Medical Officer and School Medical Officer :

*F. W. C. BROWN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer :

Barbara Jones, M.B., Ch B. E, S. Jenkins, M.B., B.Ch.

Dental Surgeon : Miss L. Kippen, L.D.S., D.P.D.

Chief Clerk : *B. Gorman

Ambulance Supervisor : F. Mellor, A.M.I.E.T.

Clerical Staff : *Mrs. A. Bannister (resigned 28th February, 1958), Mrs. S. Wilson, Mrs. A. Martin (resigned 11th January, 1958), Miss B. Higginbottom, Mrs. J. M. Hindley (commenced 6th January, 1958), *Miss A. Buttery (resigned 30th April, 1957, and re-commenced 13th March, 1958), *Miss M. Flanagan, Mrs. E. I. Cook.

Health Visitors/School Nurses : Miss F. Lonsdale, Miss D. Wood, Miss M. Taylor, Miss M. E. Marsh, Miss N. P. M. Trahan (resigned 30th April, 1958), Mrs. E. M. Lowe (commenced 14th July, 1958)

Home Nurses—Hyde ; Miss H. Sutton, Miss G. McClean,
(Part-time staff in addition)

Mottram and Broadbottom : Mrs. M. Huyton.

Hollingworth and Tintwistle : Mrs. G. E. Hewitt.

Midwives : Miss M. Coote, Mrs. J. H. Jones, Mrs. P. Boote,
Mrs. B. Glen (resigned 12th December, 1958)

Occupation Centre Supervisor : Mrs. M. Coombes

Domestic Help Supervisor : Mrs. F. Dobson (part-time)

‡ **Clinical Specialists attending Clinics in the Division :**

Orthopaedic Surgeon : E. L. Trickey, F.R.C.S.

Gynaecologist : T. B. Fitzgerald, F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Ophthalmic Surgeon : B. Boas, M.D., (Berlin)

‡ Staff of Regional Hospital Board allocated to specific duties in Cheshire County Clinic premises within the Hyde Division

* Part-time Divisional Health, part-time Borough Health.

SECTION 1.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	4,195
Population (Census 1951)	31,494
Population (Registrar-General's Estimate for 1958)	31,600
Number of Inhabited Houses as at 31st December, 1958	11,592

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR—LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED

Legitimate	...	Males	229	Females	...	223	Total	452
Illegitimate	...	Males	6	Females	...	8	Total	14
								— —
								466
Crude Birth Rate	...	Hyde	14.7	England and Wales	...	16.4	— —	
		Comparative Birth Rate	...	15.7				

STILLBIRTHS

Legitimate ... Males	4	Females ...	3	Total	7
----------------------	---	-------------	---	-------	---

The number of live births registered during 1958 was ten more than the number recorded in the previous year; thirty-four more than the average of 432 for the previous five years.

Location of Births and Still-Births Notified.

The following table indicates the location of births during the period 1952-1958:—

No. born in	1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958
(a) Dwelling Houses	86	20%	106	25%	127	28%	107	25%	115	26%	151	33%	129
(b) Maternity Homes	192	44	177	41	201	43	179	41	181	40	129	28	142
(c) Hospitals	157	36	145	34	136	29	150	34	152	34	181	39	195
(d) Totals of (b) and (c)	349	80	322	75	337	72	329	75	333	74	310	67	337

DEATHS REGISTERED.

Males 242

Females 211

Total 453

Death Rate: Hyde 14.3

England and Wales 11.7

Comparative Death Rate: 14.0

The total number of deaths registered at all ages was 453 giving a crude death rate of 14.3 per 1,000 of the population, compared with the average figure of 13.6 for the previous five years.

For comparative purposes with other areas this rate—adjusted by using the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General—is 14.0 per 1,000 population as against 11.7 for the whole country.

The actual causes of death as classified by the Registrar General are given in Table I.

The highest proportion of the total deaths is accounted for by diseases of the Heart (29 per cent.), Haemorrhage of Brain (14 per cent.), Cancer (17 per cent.), diseases of the Respiratory Organs (10 per cent.) Vide Table I.

Approximately 67 per cent. of the deaths occurred in persons over pensionable age, the actual figures being:—

Deaths under 65 years of age 32.7 per cent.

Deaths between 65 and 74 years of age 26.8 per cent.

Deaths between 75 and 84 years of age **32.8** per cent.

Deaths 85 years and over 7.7 per cent.

The number of infants who died under the age of twelve months was 17 revealing an Infantile Mortality Rate of 36.5 per 1,000 births.

Of these, ten occurred during the first week of life from causes which are analysed in Table 2.

TABLE 1—REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN.

Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
Congenital Malformations	2	—	2
Influenza	4	4	8
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	—	1
*Cancer—Malignant Disease	44	35	79
Diabetes	1	2	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	32	32	64
Heart Diseases, (Angina, Coronary)	29	21	50
Other Heart Diseases	40	44	84
Other Circulatory Diseases	14	7	21
Bronchitis	19	8	27
Pneumonia (all forms)	10	6	16
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	2	3
Ulcer of the Stomach	2	—	2
Enteritis, etc.	—	1	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	1	3
Leukaemia	2	—	2
Motor Accidents	3	4	7
Other Accidents	10	6	16
Suicide and Homicide	1	4	5
Other Diseases	25	34	59
<hr/>			
All Causes	242	211	453
<hr/>			
*Of these deaths, the site of the disease was :-			
Stomach	9	4	13
Lungs	16	1	17
Breast	—	8	8
Uterus	—	2	2
Other	19	20	39
<hr/>			
	44	35	79
<hr/>			

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Number of Deaths :		Deaths per 1000 Births :		Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age :	
Legitimate	17	Hyde	36.5	Legitimate	9
Illegitimate	—	Eng. & Wales ...	22.6	Illegitimate	—

TABLE 2. INFANTILE DEATHS, 1958

Causes of Death Among Infants	AGE										
	1st Four Weeks				1st Three Months			The Four Quarters			
	0-1	2	3	4	*0-1	2	3	*0-1	2	3	4
Atelectasis	2	..	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
Maldevelopment .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Prematurity	6	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	4	...	...	...
Asphyxia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...
All Causes	10	...	...	1	11	4	1	16	1	...	...
											17

* This column includes all deaths in preceding columns

SECTION II. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The figures given in Tables 3 and 4 reveal the number of cases of infectious disease among the population.

TABLE 3.
CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1958

Notifiable Diseases	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 plus	Age Un- known	Total	Cases admitted to Hospital
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	1	7	5	28	22	2	1	—	67	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Poliomyelitis :-												
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Non-Paralytic... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	4	23	22	25	32	109	1	1	—	—	217	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	—	2	2	2	7	2	19	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonne Dysentery ...	1	1	3	4	1	17	7	5	12	1	52	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Tuberculosis :-												
Pulmonary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—	10	13
Non-Pulmonary	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	6	26	28	37	38	158	33	14	31	3	374	

TABLE 4.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1951-1958

This table indicates the trend of the more common infectious diseases since 1951:—

	Year 1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Scarlet Fever	90	38	62	17	30	93	61	67
Measles... ..	675(1)	46	552	445(2)	165	4	475	217
Whooping Cough ...	39(1)	9	96	67	22(1)	6	68	1
Poliomyelitis... ..	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Tuberculosis of Lungs	18(10)	27(2)	18(7)	9(6)	20	13(1)	27(7)	10(1)
Tuberculosis of other sites	3(2)	7(2)	6	4	7	4	2(2)	1

(Figures in parentheses indicate deaths)

Information relating to the measures adopted in regard to the prevention of certain infectious diseases may be found on pages 35, 36, 37 and 40.

The single cases recorded as suffering from Poliomyelitis and Whooping Cough had not received preventive treatment.

The control of Scarlet Fever and Measles depends solely upon satisfactory home isolation as no effective form of immunisation against these has yet been proved. In the case of Scarlet Fever modern curative treatment has lessened the severity and duration of the illness, and only in rare instances is hospitalisation found to be necessary. The epidemic of measles which commenced in the latter part of 1947, continued during the early months of 1958, and it is anticipated that this infection will wane over the following two year period, then to recur as is its custom.

SECTION III.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.

Water Supply.

Domestic water is supplied by the Manchester Corporation (Woodhead supply) and by the Ashton Corporation. Both are moderately soft waters treated for purity at the source, but the first mentioned water frequently has a peaty discolouration. Four service reservoirs are used, one of which is of old stone-pitched construction, and none of which is covered.

The Waterworks Undertaking is to be amalgamated with M.C.W.W. with effect from 1st October, 1959, and the modernisation scheme as described in my report for 1955 will be carried out by M.C.W.W. in a modified form. Construction of settlement tanks has been commenced and the colour, turbidity and general quality will be much improved when they come into operation.

A local supply for industrial purposes is filtered, but is unfit for domestic use without sterilisation.

The yearly average daily consumption is 1.63 million gallons, or 51.8 gallons per head of which 0.65 million gallons or 20.8 gallons per head is the domestic consumption.

The water is supplied through approximately 65 miles of mains many of which are old and in need of cleaning and renewal. 4.4 miles of main have been reconditioned with very satisfactory results, further lengths may be treated this year.

Corporation piped water is supplied to 11,472 dwellings in the Borough. Wells and springs are the source of supply to 120 farms and dwellings on the outskirts of the town and these cannot be considered satisfactory.

Twenty-three samples of Corporation drinking water were taken, twenty of which were found to be highly satisfactory and three unsatisfactory. Eight samples were taken from wells and springs, seven being satisfactory and one unsatisfactory. In addition twelve samples were taken of industrial supply.

Closet Accommodation.

The number of premises fitted with closets of the various types at the end of 1958 was approximately:—

W.C's. with cistern flush		W.C's. hand flushed and waste water		Privies		Pails	Chemica Closets
8,163	...	4,120	...	9	...	98	8

To encourage the conversion of slop-closets to cistern-flushed W.C's. the Council provide a grant of £5 to be paid for each conversion in approved cases. Payment of these grants commenced on April 1st, 1948, and 100 grants were provided for in 1958 for all of which applications have been approved.

Receptacles in Use.

The number affecting the work of this department is made up as follows:-

Ashbins		Ashpits		Pail Closets		Privy Middens		Cesspools
13,085	...	Nil	...	112	...	9	...	32

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The following tabular statement has been prepared in accordance with Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935, and contains information as to:-

- (a) The number and nature of inspections made during the year.
- (b) The number of notices served during the year, distinguishing statutory from informal notices.
- (c) The results of the service of such notices.

TABLE 5. STATEMENT OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS FOR YEAR ENDING
DECEMBER 31st, 1958

Inspections		No. of Notices served		Results of Service of Notices		Notices Outstanding
Nature	Number	Informal	Statutory	Complied with by owner or occupier	Complied with by Corporation in default	
Certificates of Disrepair	202	...	...	...	...	...
Recorded Houses under P.H.A. or H.A.	94	...	...	...	...	...
Revisits to property under notice	1329	254	57	241	15	55
Courts, Yards and Passages	2070	...	...	...	...	...
Pail Closets...	516	...	...	...	...	...
Ashbins and Ashpits	202	...	...	...	...	...
Premises re keeping of Animals	80	26	...	25	...	1
Stables...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Piggeries	7	...	...	...	...	...
Slaughterhouses	28	...	...	...	...	...
Ice Cream Premises	5	...	...	...	...	...
Bakehouses...	50	...	...	...	...	...
Licensed Premises	118	...	...	...	...	...
Other Food Premises	25	...	...	...	...	...
Farms and Dairies...	1423	1	...	1	...	...
Milk—Tubercle Bacilli Samples	175	...	...	...	...	...
Methylene Blue Samples	87	...	...	...	...	...
Sediment Test Samples	87	...	...	...	...	...
Fat Test Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasteurised Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sterilised Samples	1	...	...	...	...	...
Ice Cream Samples (Methylene Blue)	1	...	...	...	...	...
Water-Bacteriological and Chemical Samples	22	...	...	...	...	...
Observations and Visits re Smoke	22	...	...	...	...	...
Common Lodging Houses	179	...	...	...	...	...
Other Premises under P.H.A.	11	...	...	...	...	...
Factories with Mechanical Power...	172	...	...	...	...	...
Factories without Mechanical Power	39	...	...	...	...	...
Outworkers Premises	6	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Accumulations	7	...	...	3	...	...
Infectious Diseases	18	3	...	...	...	...
Verminous Premises	222	...	...	...	...	...
Offensive Trades	61	...	...	...	...	...
Rodent Control...	33	...	...	...	...	...
Public Conveniences	250	6	...	6	...	...
Overcrowding	245	...	...	...	...	...
Shops	3	1	...	1	...	...
Slop-Closet Conversions	35	2	...	2	...	...
Diseases of Animals Acts	456	...	...	...	...	...
Refuse Removal	70	...	...	...	...	...
Refuse Disposal	367	...	...	...	...	...
Salvage...	171	...	...	...	...	...
Movable Dwellings	113	...	...	...	...	...
Cinemas, etc	37	...	...	...	...	...
Committees, etc	20	...	...	...	...	...
Interviews	50	...	...	...	...	...
Hairdressers	852	...	...	...	...	...
Pet Animals Act	45	...	...	...	...	...
Workplaces...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	25	...	...	...	...	...
	470	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	10525	293	57	279	15	56

TABLE 6.

DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING 1958

Dwelling-houses

[illegible]

Factories

Miscellaneous Nuisances 23

Food Premises

[illegible]

HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of New Houses Erected During the Year :

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| 1. By the Local Authority | 30 |
| 2. By other bodies or persons | 30 |

Inspection of Dwelling-Houses During the Year :

- | | |
|---|------|
| 1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... | 1625 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for this purpose | 3399 |
| 2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... | 94 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 173 |
| 3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... | 93 |
| 4. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 161 |

Remedy of Defects During the Year Without Service of Formal Notice :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	214
--	-----

Action under Statutory Powers During the Year :

- | | |
|--|-----|
| (a) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:— | |
| (1) Number of houses in respect of which Notices were served | 57 |
| (2) Number of houses in which defects were remedied:— | |
| (a) By Owners | 111 |
| (b) By Local Authority | 47 |
| (b) Proceedings under Section 16 of the Housing Act of 1957:— | |
| (1) Number of houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 15 |
| (2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 14 |
| (3) Number of houses in respect of which undertakings not to re-let were accepted | — |
| (4) Number of houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 4 |

Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV.)—Overcrowding.

(a)	(I)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	5
	(II)	Number of families dwelling therein	5
	(III)	Number of persons dwelling therein	37
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(c)	(I)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	—
	(II)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	—

During the year three Clearance Areas have been represented, these being:—

Clearance Area No. 50 (Hoviley)—13 houses

Clearance Area No. 51 (Hoviley)—6 houses

Clearance Area No. 53 (Milton Street)—8 houses

A Compulsory Purchase Order was made in respect of Area No. 51, objections being made in respect of all the houses in it, and a Public Inquiry was held in the Town Hall by an Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. In addition Public Inquiries were held during the year in connection with a Clearance Order and a Compulsory Purchase Order embracing seven Clearance Areas which were represented in 1957.

Clearance Orders made in respect of Areas Nos. 50, 51, 53 have been confirmed without modification.

Defective Houses.

	1934-49	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	Total
Houses demolished or finally closed	400	17	7	5	—	7	36	73	33	172	750
Houses or parts of houses closed or vacated	65	1	1	1	3	20	18	6	11	1	127

Number of Persons Displaced from Houses to be Demolished or Closed :

From	Families	Persons
Clearance Areas ... 1958 ...	136	365
Individual Houses .. 1958 ...	30	75
Total since inception of programme in 1934... ..	967	2908

Re-Housing.

I am indebted to Mr. G. L. Simpson, Housing Officer for the following figures which refer to the re-housing of families in Corporation houses in 1958:—

Total lettings (including exchanges and transfers)	178
Tubercular families re-housed	8
Overcrowded families re-housed	2
Families in Lodgings re-housed	11
Families in Unfit Houses re-housed	78

Certificates of Disrepair.

Number of applications for the cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair issued under the Housing Repairs and Rents Acts, 1954 and the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920	1
Number granted	1
Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957	49
Number of notices of intention to issue a Certificate of Disrepair served on owners	48
Number of applications not granted	1
Number of undertakings given by owner	26
Number of Certificates of Disrepair issued	14
Number of applications by landlord for cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair	5
Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	4
Number of applications for cancellation refused	1

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

During the year six houses were disinfected following infectious disease. In addition, the following articles were destroyed at the request of their owners, following deaths, long illnesses, or for other reasons:—

Beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	369
Bedsteads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Mattresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Pillows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95
Bundles of Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72

Six houses were found to be bug infested, and were treated by the Department. Of these, four were Council houses. In addition, eleven houses were given a “protective” treatment to prevent infestation.

Treatment was also carried out for the eradication of other insect pests from houses and food premises including

Beetles (cockroaches) etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Spider Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Rodent Control.

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the Local Authority is responsible for inspecting the district to discover rodent infestations. The inspection and treatment of business premises, particularly food premises, occupies a large proportion of the time of the two rodent operators.

In addition, much work has been done in treating infestations in private dwellings (this work being carried out free of charge); in inspecting Local Authority property and treating where necessary; and in carrying out two “maintenance treatments” for the destruction of rats in sewers together with surface treatments of the Sewage Works.

The number of premises found to be infested during the year was 197 (114 rats, 83 mice). Of the 83 infestations by mice none could be classed as “serious.” A total of 197 treatments was carried out to deal with these infestations, and the number of visits made was 3,041.

The table on page 20 gives details of the work done:—

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
Report for 12 months ended 31st March, 1959
TYPE OF PROPERTY

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including Business & Industrial)	Total	Agri- cultural
1 Total number of properties in Local Authority's district ...	15	11603	1064	12682	60
2 Number of properties inspected as a result of (a) notification (b) survey or (c) otherwise ...	(a) 1 (b) 13 (c) —	85 400 —	37 490 —	123 903 —	— 48 —
3 Total Inspections carried out including re-inspections ...	210	1666	1064	2940	101
4 No. of properties inspected in Section II. which were found to be infested by :-					
(a) Rats	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Mice	9	70	31	110	4
(c) Minor	—	—	—	—	—
5 Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	10	129	54	193	4
6 Total treatments carried out in- cluding re-inspections ...	10	138	57	205	5
7 Number of Notices served under section 4—					
(1) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural works (i.e. Proofing) ...	—	10	1	11	—
8 Number of "Block" Control schemes carried out ...	—	2	—	2	—

It was not found necessary to take any proceedings under the Act

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

1—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors

Premises 1	M/c line No. 2	Number on Register 3	Number of			M/c line No. 7
			Inspections 4	Written Notices 5	Occupiers Prosecuted 6	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	37	7	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	289	119	5	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	16	6	6	—	3
TOTAL ...		342	132	11	—	

2—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars 1	M/c line No. 1	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which proceedings were instituted 7	M/c line No. 8
		Found 3	Remedied 4	Referred to H.M. Insp'tor 5	Referred by H.M. Insp'tor 6		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperatures (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—							
(a) Insufficient	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	11	11	—	11	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Other Offences against the Acts (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
TOTAL ...		11	11	—	11	—	

3—OUTWORKERS. 15 outworkers were registered, all of whom make wearing apparel. No offences against this Section were reported

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Since the "Clean Food" Byelaws came into force in 1950, followed by the Food Hygiene Regulations in 1955, considerable attention has been paid to food premises. The Public Health Inspectors have recently completed a survey of food premises of all kinds, as a result of which considerable improvements have been brought about in many of them.

Milk Supply (Registration and Licences).

Under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, and the various Milk (Special Designations) Regulations of that year, there are 168 registered Milk Distributors and 14 registered Dairies and the following licences have been issued:—

21 dealers' licences and 2 supplementary licences in respect of Tuberculin Tested milk; 22 dealers' licences and 2 supplementary licences in respect of Pasteurised milk, and 143 dealers' licences and 3 supplementary licences for Sterilised milk.

Tests for Cleanliness, etc.

87 samples of raw milk were examined of which 80 satisfied the Methylene Blue Test and 7 were unsatisfactory. 1 sample of Pasteurised milk was submitted to the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue Tests and was satisfactory. These samples were examined in the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

Tests by Inoculation of Guinea Pigs for Tubercle Bacilli.

The main object of sampling is the search for Tuberculosis, and the result of this year's work compared with the results in previous years is shown in the table below.

Of the 87 samples of milk submitted to examination 3 or 3.44 per cent. were found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. In the cases where positive results were obtained the appropriate County Medical Officer of Health was notified, the offending animal being traced, and destroyed in accordance with the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

The figures for the past 5 years are shown below:—

Year	No. of samples examined	No. of samples found to contain Tubercle Bacilli	Percentage containing Tubercle Bacilli
1954	55	6	10.90
1955	46	4	8.69
1956	40	1	2.50
1957	94	6	6.38
1958	87	3	3.44

Ice Cream.

There are 6 manufacturers and 123 vendors of Ice Cream on the register. Of the manufacturers, three manufacture Ice Cream regularly, one makes it only occasionally, and the remaining two retail a pre-packed Ice Cream manufactured elsewhere.

During the year twenty-two samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, all of which were satisfactory. Thirteen of these were of Ice Cream manufactured outside the Borough.

Meat Inspection.

One private slaughterhouse was licensed. During 1958 no killing has taken place there however, and at the end of the year the licence was not renewed by the Council

A lay-out plan for a slaughterhouse for a large meat products factory in the borough has been submitted to officers of the Council. As yet no application for a slaughterhouse licence has been made, but if, as is likely, such an application is made in 1959 and is granted, the number of pigs killed will be so great that the work of inspecting them will be more than the present staff could undertake. It is likely that two additional public health inspectors will be required.

CONDEMNATION OF FOODSTUFFS.

The following weights of foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

									Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs
Meat												
Other Cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	24
Sheep	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	8	—	8
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	23
Canned Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	17	—	14
Other Food												
Canned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	16	2	9
Total ...									6	4	—	22

Diseases of Animals Acts.

The prevalence of Swine Fever in the counties of Chester, Leicester, Salop, Stafford, Warwick and Worcester made it necessary for the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in June to declare that area to be an area infected with swine fever. No cases were notified in Hyde but many applications were received for licences for the movement of pigs. A total of 64 licences reporting movement of animals were received during the year, and the necessary visits and inspections made.

Shops — Hours of Closing Acts.

During the year complaints were received of six shops engaging in normal trading on Sundays. Warning letters were sent to the shopkeepers, and from subsequent observations it appeared that these had been effective.

SECTION IV.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

General Clinics and Welfare Centres.

HYDE—(Parsonage Street). Originally built for M. and C.W. services as part of the 1914-18 War Memorial, these premises are rented to the County Council as an all-purpose Clinic Centre and, as such, form a unit in the National Health Service.

Services are administered by the County Council and the Manchester Regional Hospital Board as under:—

County Council	Manchester Regional Hospital Board
Care of mothers and young children—three half days per week.	Physiotherapy — ten sessions per week.
Toddler's Clinic—by appointment.	Supervision of Ante-natal cases desirous of admission to Maternity Homes or Hospitals—one session per week.

Details of these examination and treatment sessions are:—

Monday to Friday: Physiotherapy treatment sessions—each morning and afternoon.

Monday 2 to 4 p.m.: Child Welfare Clinic at which a Medical Officer and one Health Visitor attends.

Monday (1st and 3rd) 2 to 4 p.m.: Toddlers' Clinic (by appointment) at which a Medical Officer and a Health Visitor attend.

Tuesday 2 to 4 p.m.: Ante-Natal Clinic for cases to be admitted to Maternity Homes or Hospitals—attended by a Consultant, and Midwives on the staff of the Aspland Maternity Home.

Wednesday 2 to 4 p.m.: Child Welfare Clinic attended by a Medical Officer and two Health Visitors.

Thursday 2 to 4 p.m.: Ante-Natal Clinic for cases who desire their confinements to take place at home under the care of private practitioners and domiciliary midwives. A Medical Officer, Health Visitor, and domiciliary midwives attend.
Relaxation Classes also are held on this day

Friday 2 to 4 p.m.: Orthopaedic Consultant's weekly session.

A resident caretaker/cleaner is employed by the County Council and the Regional Hospital Board provide extra part-time assistance.

The Relaxation Classes conducted weekly by the Physiotherapy staff continued to be well attended and proved beneficial to those attending. As previously reported these Classes include cases referred from the two Ante-natal Clinics and by family doctors.

As envisaged in my last report, alterations have been made in the dates and times of certain sessions with very satisfactory results.

The provision of a pram shelter now having been approved should be completed early in 1959.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination Sessions have been held in the premises during the year. Details of this service will be found on page 37.

The services provided at this Centre since its inception thirty-five years ago have increased to such an extent that it would now be exceedingly difficult to hold additional sessions there.

I drew attention to this matter in my last report and if it is intended that this building should continue to function as a main clinic centre in the town consideration should be given to the possibility of extension of the building.

HYDE (Bayley Hall) — Portion of this building is rented by the County Council and used for Child Welfare, Immunisation and Vaccination sessions. A Hearing Clinic also was established at this Centre during the year.

Members of the M. and C.W. Voluntary Committee assist the Health Visitors, and a member of my Clerical Staff attends for the sale of infant food, etc.

These premises are used on occasion in connection with the Medical Examination of school children, when other accommodation is not available on school premises.

Cleaning and general maintenance is undertaken by a member of the Parks Superintendent's Staff.

HOLLINGWORTH — Sessions are held at Wedneshough Green Clinic for Ante-natal, Child Welfare, School Clinic and Immunisation purposes.

These sessions are held as under:—

Monday (2nd) (2-4 p.m.)	:	Immunisation, at which a Medical Officer and Health Visitor attend.
Tuesday (2-3 p.m.)	:	School Clinic, at which a Health Visitor attends.
(3-5 p.m.)	:	Ante-natal, at which a Health Visitor and Midwife attend.
Thursday 1st and 3rd (2-4 p.m.)	:	Child Welfare, at which a General Practitioner and Health Visitor attend.

Infant Foods and Nursing Requisites etc., are stored in the building.

TINTWISTLE—Clinics are held in Christ Church School on the second and fourth Thursday of each month when a local Medical Practitioner and Health Visitor are in attendance.

Members of the local Ladies' Voluntary Committee assist by providing teas, attending to the sale of infant foods and in carrying out necessary clerical duties.

BROADBOTTOM—Clinics are held at the Methodist Church School on the first and third Wednesday of each month.

A local Medical Practitioner and a Health Visitor attend and are assisted by members of a local Ladies' Voluntary Committee as in the case of Hollingworth and Tintwistle Clinics.

TABLE I.
(a) Children.

	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total atten- dances	Ex'd. by Doctor	Average Attendances 1958	Pre- vious 5 yrs.
Hyde (Parsonage Street) ...	101	237	4,996	838	49	50
Hyde (Bayley Hall)	100	203	3,951	803	40	36
Hollingworth	24	35	994	187	41	62
Tintwistle	24	33	571	141	24	28
Broadbottom	24	15	600	148	25	26

(b) Mothers.

	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total atten- dances	Ex'd. by Doctor	Average Attendance 1958
Parsonage Street (Ante-natal)	51	152	696	695	14
Ante-natal Relaxation Classes ...	49	112	615	—	13
Dental (ante-natal)	---	20	40	—	—
Dental (post-natal)	—	28	78	—	—

Specialised Clinics.

An Orthopaedic Consultant, employed by the Regional Hospital Board, holds a regular weekly session at Parsonage Street and, in addition, attends on other occasions as necessary. He is responsible for the Physiotherapy treatment undertaken by the Physiotherapists.

A Gynaecologist, also employed by the Regional Hospital Board, attends once per week to examine patients referred to him for ante-natal supervision prior to admission to Maternity Homes or Hospitals for confinements.

Ophthalmic and Dental cases are attended to at the School Clinic.

TABLE II.

	New Cases	Attendances for Treatment	Professional Con- sultations
Orthopaedic (Hospital Clinic)	68	195	272
Obstetric (Ante-natal Hospital Clinic):—			
(Hyde cases only)	201	204	1400
(Others)	509	308	
Ultra Violet Ray	64	796	34
Ophthalmic	7	25	25
Dental - Children	63	103	103
Dental - Mothers	48	118	118
Hearing - Children	155	166	2

TABLE III(a).
WELFARE FOODS

	Proprietary Milk Foods Packets	Total Sales	Other Nourishments (Proprietary) Total Sales
Hyde—Parsonage Street	1,061	£165 15s. 6d.	£113 16s. 8d.
Hyde—Bayley Hall	1,760	£278 4s. 3d.	£115 7s. 1d.
Other Clinics (supplied by Voluntary Committee—Amounts not available)			

Five Health Visitors, of whom four are allocated to duties in the Borough of Hyde and one in the Longdendale and Tintwistle districts, are responsible for much of the front line preventive work in areas allotted to them in the Division. This work embraces many aspects in the lives of all members of the community from birth to old age, both from the health and the welfare aspects. Their duties provide an important link between the preventive and curative sections of the health service, especially between the family and its private practitioner, functioning in the main as educationalists and social workers in the field of positive health.

Visits to the households form a large part of this work, and for this purpose 14,581 visits were paid during the year (vide Table IV.)

The time available for domiciliary visits has of necessity been curtailed throughout the year in order that the intensive campaign against Poliomyelitis could be carried out; additional clinic sessions for this purpose and the inauguration of a weekly clinic session at which two Health Visitors are occupied in testing for deafness in children of early age thereby occupied time which previously was available for visits to the homes.

Further difficulties were experienced when a Health Visitor resigned in April, 1958, as her successor did not commence duties until July, 1958.

Their duties also include attendance at clinics of various types, cleanliness inspections of school children, and endeavouring to solve many of the difficult family problems frequently encountered in the course of their daily routine.

NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS DISTRIBUTION

The main distribution centre at Water Street School, Hyde, is open daily, (except Saturday), 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. Foods are distributed to six subsidiary centres within the area—mainly M. & C.W. Clinics—by vehicles of the Ambulance Service.

There are, therefore, good opportunities for obtaining these foods at widely separated points at convenient hours. Supplies are obtained by surrendering coupons or tokens issued by the Ministry of National Insurance.

The following Table gives particulars of the issues of Welfare Foods, etc. in the Division during the year:—

TABLE III(b).

National Dried Milk—7,976 tins at 2/4d. each	930	10	8
National Dried Milk—249 tins at 4/- each... ..	49	16	0
National Dried Milk—40 tins free... ..			
Orange Juice—13,493 bottles at 5d.	281	2	1
Orange Juice—14 bottles free			
Cod Liver Oil—1,829 bottles free			
Vitamin A and D—1,305 packets free			

The issues of national orange juice showed a very marked decrease as compared with the previous year. This is accounted for by the fact that as from November, 1957, the supply of orange juice has been limited to children up to the age of two years.

Visiting in the Homes by Health Visitors.

TABLE IV.

NUMBERS AND TYPES OF VISITS TO THE HOMES.

	Mothers Ante- Natal	Children Under 1 yr.	1-5 years	School	Re Home Helps	T.B.	Mental Cases	After Care	Other
Hyde	232	2765	5218	266	45	356	34	342	344
Longdendale and Tintwistle	207	995	2401	239	59	120	39	439	480
1958	439	3760	7619	505	104	476	73	781	824
Total 1957	530	4937	10255	726	183	726	85	742	1036

The total number of visits paid was 14,581—a decrease of 4,639 as compared with the previous year.

Three of the Health Visitors possess motor cars and travelling expenses are provided by the County Council under the Essential Car user scheme of payments.

Factory Nurseries.

Two Industrial Day Nurseries in the Division have received supervisory attention by the Divisional Medical Officer, and the children are inspected by the Assistant County Medical Officer.

Domiciliary Nursing Service

Two full-time nurses reside at 17, Henry Street, Hyde, which belongs to the County Council. The living conditions are good and there is adequate room for the storage of nursing equipment for issue on loan to patients although applications for the loan of wheel-chairs which are stored on the premises rented for Welfare Food purposes in Water Street School are dealt with in the Health Department.

The two nurses accommodated in these premises are assisted by part-time non-resident staff in attending to the needs of sick persons in their own homes.

Two motor cars owned by the County Council are available for the exclusive use of the nurses, thus enabling the work to be undertaken expeditiously.

Two full-time nurses, residing in their own homes, render similar services in the Longdendale and Tintwistle areas. One nurse owns a car and the running costs are borne by the County Council.

The numbers (with comparative figures for 1957) of cases attended by the District Nursing Service of the Division are as under:—

					New Cases		Total Visits Paid	
					1957		1957	
Hyde	...	...	...	...	337	344	11032	11783
Mottram and Broadbottom	...				57	76	2283	2545
Hollingworth and Tintwistle	...				118	122	3538	3329
					<hr/>		<hr/>	
					512	542	16853	17657
					<hr/>		<hr/>	

It must not be overlooked that the work done by these nurses plays a very important part in relieving pressure on hospitals as, in the absence of such home nursing services, many patients would have to be admitted to hospitals thereby creating further demands on an already overworked service.

Provision of Nursing Requisites.

Patients nursed in their own homes by the Domiciliary Nurses are provided with nursing requisites on a loan basis. Articles such as bed-pans, crutches, etc. are stored at the home of the resident nurses, 17, Henry Street, Hyde. A small returnable deposit is made for these articles. In the case of wheel-chairs, beds and other more expensive articles a small weekly rental is charged in addition to the deposit.

The following requisites have been issued during the year from this store:—

Air-rings and cushions	...	...	56	Crutches	...	...	...	...	1
Rubber sheets	...	...	24	Hot water bottles	...	...	...	...	11
Bed-pans	...	...	46	Bed cradles and cages	...	...	...	...	3
Back-rests	...	...	17	Draw-sheets	...	...	...	...	1
Urinals	...	...	10						

Returnable deposits amounted to £31 10s. 0d. and £31 5s. 0d. was paid by patients for the loan of equipment.

In the case of the Mottram and Broadbottom areas, two small stores are kept in private houses. A rental of 10/- per annum is paid to each house-holder.

Nursing equipment is stored at the Hollingworth Clinic for the benefit of patients resident in the Hollingworth and Tintwistle districts

Nurses Residence—Shaw Hall.

This house provides living accommodation comprising one furnished and one unfurnished flat for two nurses. Rentals are paid by the nurses.

Both flats are occupied by Health Visitors attached to the Stalybridge and Dukinfield Division.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Vaccination against Smallpox.

The following statistical information has been compiled from particulars received from general practitioners. It is probable that the actual numbers vaccinated exceed those reported to the department.

	Age under 1	1	2-4	5-14	15 and over	Total 1958	(1957)
Number vaccinated	218	17	24	88	45	392	348
Number re-vaccinated	—	—	6	5	51	62	75

Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. vaccination is carried out by Medical Officers of the Division and to a less extent at the Hospitals to children who are close contacts of actual cases of this disease. This treatment is also available to school children of the 13 year age group and is undertaken by the Assistant School Medical Officer.

Treatment was carried out in six schools in the Division (Hyde Grammar School, Leigh Street, Greenfield Street, Flowery Field, St. Pauls' and Hollingworth Secondary Schools) with the following results:—

Number of children eligible for treatment ...	788
Of these, parental consent was given in ...	476 cases (60.4%)
Pre-vaccination tests revealed that (a) ...	97 had natural protection against T.B.
(b) ...	379 were susceptible to T.B.) (79.6%)
Of (b) the number vaccinated was ..	378 (167 still to be followed up)
Of the 191 tested 8 weeks following vaccination ...	187 were effectively protected (97.9%)
	3 remained susceptible to T.B.
Of 401 cases treated in 1957 ..	6 lost their protection (1.5%)
Of 170 cases treated in 1956 ...	4 lost their protection (2.4%)
Of 132 cases treated in 1955 ...	1 lost their protection (0.8%)

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

The figures contained in the following table show the numbers of protective treatments given against these infective diseases of childhood. It is usual to employ a triple vaccine effective against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, although increasing use is being made of vaccine effective only against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

Ages	Primary and Reinforcing Treatments			Total under 15	
	Under 1	1-4	5-14	1958	(1957)
Diphtheria (Primary)	306	98	27	431	504
Diphtheria (Reinforcing)	—	—	88	88	338
Whooping Cough (Primary)	295	95	6	396	457

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

Following the initiation of the Scheme whereby children of selected ages could receive protective vaccination during the year 1956, the supply of vaccine of foreign manufacture during 1958 has allowed the demand by the parents for treatment to be given to their children to be met. As was envisaged in my report for 1957 the large number of requests which had accumulated during the period of scanty supplies of vaccine necessitated priority being given to this treatment by the staff in the department.

As is usual with the commencement of any new project a certain degree of apathy and doubt as to the safety of the treatment is commonly found; this certainly was the case in this instance as was evidenced by the agitation of parents to obtain early attention when it became known that vaccine was in good supply.

During the latter part of the year sufficient vaccine also became available (a) to extend the age groups eligible for treatment from 15 years to 25 years and (b) to offer a reinforcing or booster dose of vaccine after a lapse of seven months to cases initially treated.

The number who had received the full initial treatment during	1956
	was 1,069
The number who had received the full initial treatment during	1957
	was 1,166
The number who had received the full initial treatment during	1958
	was 4,480
The number who had received the additional booster treatment	
	during 1958 was 88

The leeway of cases awaiting initial treatment having now been surmounted, future policy will be to comply with new applicants for initial treatment and to press on with the additional or booster treatment of the 6,627 eligible for the greater degree of protection afforded by a third dose of vaccine.

It is worthy of record that in none of the cases, were any outward effects of treatment reported. One case of severe Poliomyelitis occurred during the year in a child whose parents did not wish the child to be vaccinated.

CARE OF AGED PERSONS

The process of ageing with its consequent infirmity or sickness found in an increasing number of the population is becoming a major problem in the health service and in so far as it affects local Health Authorities causes much frustration due to wastage in effort through shortage of residential accommodation. An aged handicapped person living in a home where adequate help from relatives is deficient can fall into one of several categories:—

- (a) those who wish to remain in their homes with nursing and domestic assistance supplied by the Local Authority. These may be averse to accepting, or being removed compulsorily to hospital or welfare residential accommodation and eventually die under circumstances which are often pitiful to meet:—
- (b) Those who suffer from long standing chronic illness and require nursing which can be provided only in hospitals. For these a shortage of appropriate hospital beds exists—
- (c) those who have reached an age when through infirmity are unable to care for themselves or their homes to a degree that domestic assistance provided by the Local Authority is not the entire answer. For those who are willing to leave their home, accommodation in a Welfare Home is the solution of their problem, but there again the shortage of suitable accommodation means weeks or months of waiting, only in rare instances and in extreme circumstances has such a bed been made immediately available. Action can if necessary be taken by the Local Authority Officers in enforcing removal from home for some cases, but wherever possible this is avoided—
- (d) those in category (c) who in addition to suffering from infirmity whilst in the Welfare Homes, develop illness necessitating transference to hospital for skilled nursing, operations, etc., and vice versa. In these instances administrative difficulties can arise unless sympathetic co-operation exists between the governing bodies of both types of accommodation and which are administered through different channels in the National Health Service. The need for a better system of exchange of cases would be beneficial when cases of this nature occur.

Progress in providing for the care of all categories is being accomplished in various fields, but is not keeping pace with the problem.

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

During the year, convalescent home accommodation was arranged for three adults and a contribution was made to the Cripples' Help Society towards the cost of accommodating a patient at their Home in Abergele.

The total cost amounted to £27 4s. 0d.

It is now permissible for adults in receipt of National Assistance, and children of school age to receive such treatment free of cost to themselves.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

During 1958 domestic assistance was provided as under:—

Maternity Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Aged sick or infirm persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Other sick persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
									<hr/>
									144
									<hr/>

All the Domestic Helps are employed as temporary staff; the total number of hours worked being 16,795

Duties are allotted and supervised by a part-time Supervisor who until 13th September, 1958, was employed in a like capacity in the North East Cheshire Division; since then she has been acting for Hyde, Stalybridge and Dukinfield.

During 1958 the Supervisor paid the following visits:—

Initial visits to new applicants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
Check visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	343
Re-visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Recruitment visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Other visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212
									<hr/>
									763
									<hr/>

Varying charges for help are made according to the income of the household, the actual cost to them being assessed by reference to the County Council Assessment Scale; this allowed of a variation in charges from 3d. to 3/6 per hour until October when the maximum charge was increased to 3/9 per hour.

The amount charged to the recipients of assistance was £547 5s. 0d. of which £1 19s. 11d. was written off as being "irrecoverable."

During the year 104 visits were paid by the Health Visiting Staff for the purpose of determining the need or otherwise for assistance.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

Tuberculosis.

Consultant Chest Physicians carry out the major part of their duties at the Chest Clinics administered by the Hospital Boards but part of their time is allocated to the Local Health Authorities, thereby ensuring some degree of co-ordination between these two sections of the service. Health Visitors are responsible for home visits relative to the care and after-care of these patients and periodic reports are prepared by them for submission to the Chest Physician.

Upon the preventive aspect also must be mentioned the facilities given for the protection of contacts of patients and of 13 year old children by B.C.G. inoculation as indicated on page 36.

The numbers recorded in the Tuberculosis Registers on the 31st December, 1958, were as under:—

	Males		Females		Total
	Pulm.	Non Pulm	Pulm.	Non Pulm	
Hyde.....	89	5	75	13	182
Longdendale ...	14	2	10	3	29
Tintwistle	3	-	-	-	3
Totals	106	7	85	16	214

Mental Health

Mental Health and other duties of duly Authorised Officer

Mr. J. Thompson, the duly Authorised Officer of the Hyde and Sralybridge District has investigated within the Hyde Division 48 cases referred to him on mental grounds, 23 of whom were admitted to hospital, 10 were referred to clinics for outpatient treatment, so obviating admission to hospital. In 10 cases no action was taken after official investigation. Two patients died before their admission to hospital could be arranged.

Two were visited in their homes by the Consultant Psychiatrist and in the other case the Magistrates dismissed the information submitted by the Authorised Officer.

Regular visits have also been made by him to mental defectives in their own homes.

His assistance has been requested in arranging on behalf of General Practitioners for the admission of 4 geriatric cases to hospital and of 1 person to Part III. Accommodation on behalf of the County Welfare Officer.

In one case it was found necessary to admit the patient to Part III. Accommodation under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Occupation Centre.

The Hyde Occupation Centre in the Gee Cross Methodist School, Stockport Road, Hyde, was decorated throughout internally during the latter part of the year giving markedly improved conditions for both children and staff.

A Supervisor, two assistants, one domestic cleaner, and a part-time kitchen help combine the present staff.

The Centre is open from 9 a.m. to 3-15 p.m. (Monday to Friday inclusive) and in addition to normal school holidays the Centre was closed on five other days.

A mid-day meal, cooked at an elementary school canteen, is provided at charges which vary according to the ages of the pupils attending the Centre.

At the end of the year there were 44 pupils on the register, 9 from Hyde; 14 from Stalybridge/Dukinfield; and 21 from the North East Cheshire Division; one pupil already in attendance at the school attained the age of five years during the year and ten others were in the 16 to 23 age group. The average attendance was 32 which can be considered very satisfactory.

Responsibility for the conveyance to and from the Centre of Hyde children residing within half a mile thereof lies with the parents, but in the great majority of cases transport is provided by the County Council. A special note of the Ambulance Service in this connection is included later in this Report. Attendants accompany children to ensure safety during the journeys to and from the Centre.

There is undoubted improvement in the conduct of the children as a result of the training they receive at the Centre.

It is hoped that a new Occupation Centre with provision for further age groups will be provided in Hyde in the near future.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The Hyde Division of the Cheshire County Ambulance Service covers an area of 23,832 acres in the districts of Hyde, Bredbury and Romiley, Longdendale and Tintwistle, with a population of approximately 56,000 persons.

During the year the staff establishment consisted of one Supervisor, one Driver/Mechanic, one Attendant and thirteen Drivers.

Sickness accounted for 277 days' absence from duty during the year:

Attendant H. Nicholls—127 days

Driver L. Sawyer—35 days

Driver C. Roberts—25 days

Driver J. Fox—22 days

Driver S. Hyde—19 days

Driver J. Howarth—16 days

Driver H. Bardsley—14 days

Driver F. Robinson—12 days

Driver J. Hannible—7 days

Arrangements were made during the year for the long-distance transport of 15 patients by ambulance and train for a total distance of 911 miles.

The Hyde Ambulance Vehicles made 5,967 journeys to convey 20,536 patients for a total distance of 108,927 miles during 1958. Emergency cases requiring immediate attention, such as road, industrial and home accidents, sudden illness, maternity and other urgent cases, accounted for 2,068 calls.

The following is a monthly record of duties performed by the Ambulance Service during 1958:—

Totals for 1957 also are given:—

Month	Journeys	Patients	Emergencies	Mileage
January ...	446	1,590	145	8,807
February ...	392	1,498	207	8,226
March ...	466	1,695	165	9,026
April ...	463	1,556	194	8,633
May ...	464	1,680	159	8,985
June ...	405	1,519	159	8,448
July ...	513	1,787	140	9,357
August ...	480	1,405	176	8,537
September	550	1,833	173	9,194
October ...	610	2,165	207	11,167
November	568	2,029	170	9,978
December	610	1,779	173	8,569
Totals ..	5,967	20,536	2,068	108,927
1957 ...	5,654	19,015	2,075	107,199

One hundred and twenty-one patients were carried on Friday, 14th November, 1958. This is the highest number of persons ever conveyed in one day by the Hyde Ambulance Service.

The particulars shown below relate to the vehicles in use during the year :-

Ambulances	Year	Make	Mileage completed	Remarks
No. 7 MMB 293	1950	Bedford	200,067	Transferred to Clatterbridge 3rd November, 1958
No. 8 OTU 184	1952	Austin	20,742	
No. 12 241 BMB	1957	Bedford	22,503	
No. 14 814 DMA	1958	Bedford	4,557	Delivered 26th June, 1958
Sitting-case Vehicles				
No. 9 RTU 593	1953	Morris	110,109	
No. 10 XMB 263	1956	Bedford	60,698	
No. 11 XMB 274	1956	Bedford	59,014	

The following analysis gives details of the work done by each vehicle :-

AMBULANCES.

Vehicle No.	Journeys	Patients	Emergencies	Mileage	M.P.G.
7	476	1,641	309	8,736	11.7
8	583	1,948	137	10,048	12.7
12	1,260	3,124	785	20,142	21.0
14	277	882	149	4,383	10.1
Totals	2,596	7,595	1,380	43,309	14.8

SITTING-CASE VEHICLES.

9	659	2,936	52	11,680	18.3
10	1,199	4,594	278	24,756	20.4
11	1,513	5,411	358	29,182	19.7
Totals	3,371	12,941	688	65,618	19.7

Patients conveyed to or from places within the normal service area of the Hyde Ambulance Station:—

Hyde.....	11,576 patients
Mottram.....	888 patients
Hollingworth.....	890 patients
Broadbottom.....	694 patients
Tintwistle.....	1,103 patients
Bredbury.....	2,526 patients
Romiley.....	1,792 patients
Woodley.....	915 patients
Compstall.....	98 patients
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Total.....	20,482 patients
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In addition, 54 emergency calls were received for urgent ambulance transport to convey patients from the areas of other Authorities, when their own ambulances were not available:—

Stalybridge....	39 patients
Ashton-under-Lyne.....	6 patients
Glossop.....	4 patients
Cheadle.....	2 patients
Macclesfield.....	2 patients
Denton.....	1 patient
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Total.....	54 patients
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OCCUPATION CENTRE TRANSPORT

Since 15th September, 1958, transport to and from the Occupation Centre—of children resident in Hyde—but not within half-a-mile of the Centre—has been undertaken by the Ambulance Service.

Particulars are given below:—

Journeys	Children	Mileage
126	834	1,728

STEPHENSON MINUTEMAN RESUSCITATOR.

This apparatus was purchased during the year for use in cases of respiratory failure. It is a compact portable resuscitator for use when breathing is weak, or has ceased altogether, e.g. in cases of electric shock, drowning, carbon monoxide poisoning, severe haemorrhage, etc. The outfit is carried in the Ambulance when attending such cases.

SCHOOL CHILDREN—MEDICAL EXAMINATION

The following particulars relate to various aspects of the examination of school children and give only those which are of a general character:—

	Total
The number on the registers on 31/12/58 Seniors, Juniors, Infants	5,008
The number examined as age groups—Seniors 392, Juniors 778, Infants 385	1,555
„ „ examined as specials	45
„ „ re-inspected	246
„ „ satisfactory	100%
„ „ unsatisfactory	—
„ „ of those examined who required medical treat- ment	12.67%
„ „ of those examined who required further obser- vation	13.82%
„ „ found to have defective vision	235
„ „ examined for spectacles (including re-exam- ination at Clinics)	296
„ „ examined by the School Dentist in Hyde Schools	3,100
„ „ found to require treatment	1,021
„ „ treated in Clinic	855
„ „ treated under a general anaesthetic	400
Total number of attendances at Dental Clinic	1554
Total number of attendances at Speech Clinic	148
Total number of examinations of children by School Nurses for uncleanliness	11,033
The number of children found to be verminous	112
The number of attendances at the Orthopaedic Clinic	491
The number of attendances at the U.V.R. Clinic	609
The number of cases treated at the School Clinic	366
The number of attendances by the above cases (School Clinic) ...	739
The number of examinations and re-examinations by Medical Officer in Clinic	165
The number of Visits to parents by School Nurses re children ...	453

